

**History**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 3 – history of Asia and Oceania**

Monday 12 November 2018 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer any three questions.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.

**Section 1: Trade and exchange: the Silk Road in the medieval world (750–1500)**

1. Discuss the ways in which Marco Polo **and** Ibn Battuta connected the West and the East.
2. “The rise in seaborne trade was the most important reason for the decline of the Silk Road in the 15th century.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Section 2: Japan in the age of the samurai (1180–1333)**

3. “Buddhism was the most significant influence on the samurai way of life.” Discuss.
4. “The Mongol invasions highlighted Japan’s military weaknesses and it was only the kamikaze storms (1274 and 1281) that saved Japan.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Section 3: Exploration, trade and interaction in East Asia and South-East Asia (1405–1700)**

5. Evaluate the impact of European settlements on the indigenous peoples of the region.
6. Discuss the motives for, and impact of, Japan “turning in”.

**Section 4: The rise and fall of the Mughal Empire (1526–1712)**

7. “Lack of centralized political control was the most important reason for the rise of Mughal power in India.” Discuss.
8. Discuss the social, cultural and economic achievements of the Mughal Empire in India.

**Section 5: Colonialism and the development of nationalism in South-East Asia (c1750–1914)**

9. “The Dutch colonial system had a damaging impact on the Indonesian economy.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
10. Evaluate the significance of Aguinaldo on the development of nationalism in the Philippines.

**Section 6: India, Afghanistan and Burma (1750–1919)**

11. “Military success was the most important factor in the expansion of the British East India Company’s power.” Discuss.
12. Discuss the economic **and** social effects of the British colonial system in Burma up to 1919.

**Section 7: Challenges to traditional East Asian societies (1700–1868)**

13. Discuss the successes and failures of Emperor Qianlong’s rule.
14. To what extent were the British responsible for the outbreak of the First Opium War?

**Section 8: British colonialism and emerging national identities in Oceania (1788–1919)**

15. To what extent were the Selection Acts important to the establishment of early colonial settlements in Australia?
16. Discuss the social and economic impact of the First World War on **either** Australia **or** New Zealand.

**Section 9: Early modernization and imperial decline in East Asia (1860–1912)**

17. To what extent did resentment of foreign influence cause the Boxer Rebellion (1900–1901)?
18. “The impact of social and cultural change in Meiji Japan was extensive.” Discuss.

**Section 10: Nationalism and independence in India (1919–1964)**

19. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Non-Cooperation **and** Civil Disobedience movements in furthering the cause of Indian independence.
20. To what extent was Jinnah responsible for the partition of India in 1947?

### **Section 11: Japan (1912–1990)**

21. “The increasing influence of the army in the 1920s and 1930s undermined democracy in Japan.” Discuss.
22. Discuss the reasons, up to 1990, for Japan’s “economic miracle”.

### **Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950)**

23. Evaluate the contribution of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) to the rise of national identity in China.
24. To what extent did the mistakes of the Nationalists lead to their defeat in the Chinese Civil War (1946–1949)?

### **Section 13: Impact of the world wars on South-East Asia**

25. With reference to the period from 1940 to 1945, compare and contrast the activities of independence movements in the Dutch East Indies with those in Indochina (Vietnam).
26. Discuss the effects of the First and the Second World War on **one** country in South-East Asia (excluding Vietnam/Indochina, Dutch East Indies/Indonesia and Malaya).

### **Section 14: The People’s Republic of China (1949–2005)**

27. Discuss the reasons for, and consequences of, the changing nature of Sino-American relations.
28. To what extent was Deng Xiaoping a political and economic reformer in the years 1976 to 1997?

### **Section 15: Cold War conflicts in Asia**

29. “The outcome of the Vietnam War had only negative economic and political effects on Vietnam.” Discuss.
30. Discuss the reasons for the rise and fall of Pol Pot.

**Section 16: Developments and challenges in South Asia after 1947**

- 31. Evaluate the foreign policy of Jawaharlal Nehru between 1947 and 1964.
- 32. Discuss the political challenges facing Pakistan between 1947 and 1971.

**Section 17: Developments in Oceania after the Second World War (1945–2005)**

- 33. “The policies of the Hawke/Keating government had a positive impact on Australian society.” Discuss.
- 34. Discuss the reasons for, and results of, the emergence of independence in Pacific Island states.

**Section 18: Social, cultural and economic developments in Asia (excluding China, Japan and India) (1980–2005)**

- 35. “The tourism industry has had a significant social impact but a limited economic impact.” Discuss with reference to **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).
  - 36. Discuss the changes in social structures in **two** Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and India).
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